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7. 16 A Compleat History of the  
Glorious LIFE and ACTIONS  
Of that most Renowned Monarch,  
**WILLIAM** the Third;  
Late KING of **ENGLAND**, &c.

CONTAINING

His Princely Birth and Education; His Promotion to be High Admiral, and Chief General by Sea and Land, for the United Provinces: His Magnanimity and Courage, and many Glorious Conquests He gain'd over the *French* in *Flanders* and *Holland*: His Arrival in *England* in 1688; with His Magnificent Reception and Entertainment at *London*: His Proclamation and Coronation: His Reduction of *Ireland*; and His late Noble Actions in *Flanders*, till the Conclusion of the Wars in 1697. With all the Remarkable Passages throughout the whole Course of His Life; with the particulars of His Sicknefs and much Lamented Death.



Written by the Reverend Dr. Burnet.

London, Printed for E. Jones, in Holborn; And Re-Printed by  
John Brocas, in School-House-Lane; near High-street, 1702.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1868

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 1867

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1868

PRINTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of January

1868





A Compleat History of the  
**LIFE and Glorious ACTIONS,**  
 Of that Most  
 Renowned Monarch *WILLIAM*  
 the Third, &c.

**T**HIS most Renowned and much Lamented Monarch, whose Life and Actions I am now going to relate, was the Son of *William Nassau*, the Second Prince of *Orange*, and was born at the *Hague*, Nov. 4. 1650. Eight days after the Death of his Father, the Lords States General of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delf*, and *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*, being his Godfathers. This Noble Prince in his Youth was adorned with all the noble Virtues and Graces of his noble Progenitors, and so behaved himself, as if Heaven had design'd him the publick Father of *Europe*, and a restorer of the Rights and Liberties of the *Protestant* Interest, against whom many malicious and disaffected Persons did daily rebel, from whom he suffered many and great Affronts. And in the Year 1672. *Lewis* the 14th of *France*, his inveterate Enemy, did contribute much toward his Exaltation, but not intentionally, for he having like a rapid Torrent, over-run the *Batavian* Republick, the Inhabitants of the Provinces fearing that nothing would ensue but Ruin and Destruction; were uneasie till they had obliged the States to invest this noble Prince in the Dignities of his Ancestors, and made him Captain and Admiral of the *United Provinces*, who presently went to action against the *French*; But still were not the *United Provinces* satisfied until he was advanced to Statholdership also: Upon which an Act drawn up and read in the publick Hall by the Secretary, declaring His Highness the Province of *Orange*, Statholder, Captain and Admiral, General by Sea and Land, with all the Power his Ancestors had enjoyed, to the great Joy of that City: But *Carnelins De Witt*, and his Brother *John* being inveterate Enemies to this Prince, were in a short time

time by the violence of the People, dispatch'd in the Street; who when they were dispatch'd, cry'd out, *Lo, here lye the Traytors that betrayed their Country.* I wish all the Traytors and treacherous Persons in *England* were so served.

After this the *French* King made a Declaration for War, upon which he began very insolently to march with his Army into the *Netherlands*, but this generous Prince encountered him with such a noble Courage, that at *Bodegrave*, an handful of Men repulsed 5000 from the Walls of *Adenburg*, and besides the slain, took 500 Prisoners, with several Commanders, and Persons of Quality. Soon after he gave them a fatal Blow at the City of *Gronin*, to the loss of above half their Army, and much Ammunition. About the same time he gave them a fatal blow at *Utrecht*, took several of their Lords and carried them to *Amsterdam*. And then again at *Woerden*, in a bloody Fight he slew 2000 of the *French*, after which he sent a Party to the strong Castle of *Valbeesen*, which was soon surrendred with great quantities of Provision. During this time the Duke of *Luxemburg* resolv'd to invade *Holland*, but was soon routed by this Noble Prince. And now the City of *Coverden*, which in 1672. fell into the Hands of the Bishop of *Adelfter*, was retaken in an Hour, with the loss of 60 Men; for which great Victory his Highness was highly applauded by the Inhabitants of that Country.

In 1673. were the *Dutch* again assailed by the *French* with a numerous Army; and in May the *French* lay'd to besiege *Mastricht* with 42000 Men, but were quickly defeated, and 9000 of their bravest Soldiers slain, with an incredible number of their best Officers. And then he marched to *Naerden* and there beat the *French* from their Works, and forced them to surrender the Town: After which he went to *Boonne*, and there gave the *French* a dismal Blow, causing them after they had lost most of their Men, to surrender; all which Exploits gained this Noble Monarch much Honour and Applause.

In August 1674, he gained a signal Victory at *Nizille*, where he behaved himself with such Courage and Magnanimity, that his Adversaries themselves stood amazed to behold it, and his Country-men ascribed the whole Conquest to his Courage, and Conduct; and General *Saunders* in a Letter to the States of *Holland*, informs them, That he behaved himself with the prudence of an Aged Captain, the Courage of a *Cesar*, and the undaunted Bravery of a *Mariner*. After this he marched with his whole Army to *Mons*, and having put them in Quarters, and afterwards defeated his

Adversaries



Adversaries at *Grave*, and caused them to surrender the Town; for which he was highly and deservedly Honoured: And proceeding still in his Progress against the *French*, in defence of his Country, was visited with the Small-pox, but through Mercy was within Twenty days abroad again, hastening to the Rendezvouz of his Army, and proceeded to defeat his Enemies as formerly, Besieging *Mastricht*, and there animating his Soldiers by his Presence, where he received a Shot in his Arm, but yet conceal'd it from his Soldiers, lest fearing the worst, it should prove a discouragement unto them. Such was the Valour and Courage of this Renowned Prince; nay such was his Courage, that he oftentimes expos'd himself in person, and that in such Eminent Dangers, that the States desired him to be more tender of himself for the future.

Thus having given you a short, but true Account of the Noble Achievements, and prosperous Success of this Noble Prince in his younger years; let us take a view of him in *England*, whither he came in 1677, and arrived at *Harwich* on October 19. went to *New Market*, where the Court then was, which in two or three Days return'd to *Whitehal*, where his Highness having a sight of that Illustrious Princess the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to the late King *James*, he was pleas'd with her, that he immediately made Suit to the King, and the Duke, That he might have her to be his Bride; and the King considering his Valour and Merits, resolv'd to grant his Request; and the next day declared in Council his design, to Marry the Princess *Mary*, to the Prince of *Orange*, which they very readily assented to; and the whole Council went in a Body to Complement the Prince; And on the 4th of *November* being his Highness birth-day, their happy Nuptials were Celebrated, to the great Joy and Satisfaction both of City and Country, and the News received with Ringing of Bells, making of Bonfires, and other Acclamations of Joy and great Rejoycing: And upon the 19th of *November* this Famous Prince and Princess departed from *London*, and were receiv'd at the *Hague* with extraordinary Magnificence. In



In 1678. a Peace was concluded between *France* and *Holland*; after which the King of *France* rais'd a great Persecution against the *Protestants*, committing all manner of Cruelties and Barbarities: At which time this Renowned Prince was a Sanctuary to many distressed *Protestants*, who daily fled to him for Refuge. This Persecution in *France* continued till the late King *James* was (after the Decease of his Brother) placed upon the Throne of *England*, who being instigated by the Solicitation and Insinuation of his *Popish Counsellors*, attempted to take away the Rights and Privileges of the Nation, by impowering *Popish Officers*, taking away the Charters of Corporations, and deposing such as refused to comply with his Arbitrary Commands; so that now the Jesuits acted their Master-piece of Policy; and therefore that the *Protestant Succession* might be hinder'd, Word was given out, That the Queen was with Child; and upon June the 10th, 1688. it was published, That she was Delivered of a Prince; for which the King ordered all Signs of Rejoycing to be made, and a publick Day of Thanksgiving was set apart.

At this time things began to look with a dark Countenance, and the whole Land filled with the Apprehension of *Papery* and *Arbitrary Power*, to the Destruction of the Rights and Liberties of Protestant Subjects. After several Consultations, whether to fly for Succour: The Nobility and Gentry of the Land made their Humble Application to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, (to whose illustrious Family, it had been an Inherent Glory for some Ages) to relieve the Distressed, and support the Protestant Cause: His Highness with great willingness listn'd to their Complaint, and taking the Condition of his Supplicants into Consideration, instantly began to take Measures in order to their Deliverance: and having moved the matter to the States, they resolved with Ships and Men to assist him, hoping that God would bless him with success. And although, at first King *James* would not believe of the vast Preparation in *Holland*, concern'd him

him, although signified to him by the *French King*; yet now he began to be sensible of it, and begins to recal some of his former Actions. Now were Proclamations of Pardon put out, Insur'd Gentlemen restor'd to their Rights: In short, in one day he undid almost all he had been doing ever since he came to the Crown. And in *October 22.* an Assembly of Privy-Council was call'd, and all such Peers sent for as were in Town, with the Lords Spiritual, the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Judges; telling them, The Prince of *Orange* his intent, to invade the Land; and withal, laid down to them several Depositions concerning the Legitimacy of the Prince of *Wales*, and how much he detested and abhorred the very Thoughts of wronging his Subjects, much more his own Children. But this fine Oration had but little influence upon the generality of the City, with whom the King had before forfeited his Reputation; and they daily discovered (as far as they durst) their longing Desires for the Arrival of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, to deliver them from Ruin and Misery. His Highness's preparations for his expedition went on apace, and on *October 16.* Imbark'd. After a while, we received intelligence, That the Prince had received much damage by Tempestuous weather, and was returning again, and would not pursue his design till next Spring. The arrival of which News began to revive the hopes of the *Papist*, insomuch, That the King ordered the restoring Charters, and other privileges which he had granted, to be suspended, until he again heard the contrary; which made the whole Nation sensible how little Credit or Trust was to be given to his most Solemn Vows and Declarations.

But the loss his Highness had sustained, was soon repaired; and on *November the 5th.* (a Day memorable for our Deliverance from the *Popish Powder Plot*) he Land- ed at *Torbay*, where the People were ready with unspeakable Joy to Welcome, (with all manner of Provision) these acceptable Guests, whose number in all was 14352, to which number was soon encreased by the many Hundreds, which flocked in great numbers to enter themselves:



selves: And the next day entring the City of *Exeter* with his Guards, he continued there awhile; and the *Sunday* following his Declaration (of his Reason inducing him to come in Arms to *England*) was Read in the Cathedral by the Reverend Dr. *Burnet*: And this Noble Prince was in a short time Accommodated by many of the Peers of this Realm.

Now while he continued at *Exeter*, the King seem'd very resolute to go against him in Person, Mustering his Army at *Hounslow-Heath*, and beating up for Volunteers in the Streets, tho' with little Success. He now sends for the Bishops, whom he had before contemptuously us'd, to advise him what Measures to take in this his Exigency. Now the King issues out a proclamation of Pardon to all his Subjects, that had taken up Arms against him, if they returned within twenty Days: But very few or none came back. The consideration of which, and the ill Success of those which did continue with him, moved him at last to make his escape, having sent away his Queen and the Pretended Prince of *Wales* before him.

Now his Highness prepares himself to march towards *London*, where he arriv'd on *December 17*. being receiv'd with all the Expressions of Joy imaginable, as Ringing of Bells, making Bonfires, and the like: And upon his arrival, was Congratulated by the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of *London*; the Lord Mayor being then Sick, Sir *George Treby* Recorder, in a most Eloquent Speech Address'd him to this purpose.

**M**AY it please Your Highness; The Lord Mayor being Disabled by Sickness: Your Highness is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, to Congratulate Your Highness upon this great and Glorious Occasion. We cannot but come short in Expression, reviewing our Church and State, over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power. Great Sir! When we look back upon the last Month, and Contemplate our Deliverance, we think it Miraculous: Your Highness led by the Hand of Heaven, and call'd by the Voice of the People, has preserved our dear Interest, the Protestant Religion, and restored our Laws: But what Retribution can we give

to Your Highness? Our Thoughts are full charged with Gratitude, and Posterity shall Celebrate Your Glorious Name, till time shall be no more.

And at the same time an Address was presented to His Highness, from the County of *Cambridge*, Imploring his Protection; assuring him of their resolution to assist him; and returning him Thanks for his Progress he had made, with so much Hazard, both by Sea and Land, and quickly after the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled at *Westminster*, where they drew up an humble Address, which they presented to his Highness, requesting him to take upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, for the Preservation of the *Protestant Religion*. And at the same time the Lords requested his Highness, That he would please to cause Letters to be Written, subscribed by himself, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, for a choice of Persons to represent them, as are of Right to be sent to Parliament: Which he readily consented to, and sent for all such as had been Members of Parliament in the days of King *Charles* the Second, with the Aldermen and Common Council of *London*, to Advise with them the best manner how to pursue the end of calling a Free Parliament, for the Preservation of the *Protestant Religion*, and restoring the Rights and Liberties of this Kingdom. Afterwards Command was given for a day of publick Thanksgiving to be kept throughout *England*, for our wonderful and miraculous Deliverance. At length a Convention being call'd, and her then Highness, our late Illustrious Queen *Mary* being sent for, and the Circumstances of the King's departure being weighed, they came to this Resolution.

*Resolved*, That King *James II.* having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of this Kingdom, by breaking the original Contract between King and People; and by the advice of Jesuits, and other wicked Persons, having violated the Fundamental Laws, and having withdrawn himself out of his Kingdom, hath abdicated the Government, and the Throne is hereby vacant.

In pursuance of which Resolution, a Declaration was drawn up, and their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Orange* declared to be King and Queen of *England*, and Oaths of Allegiance enjoyned to be taken by all Persons, of whom they might be required by Law. Which Declaration being presented to their Highnesses in the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*, on the 13th of *Feb.* 1688. And their Consent thereunto received, they were that Day, and proclaimed King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, at *Whitehall-Gate*, *Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal-Exchange*; many of the Lords and Commons attending, and the People proclaiming their Joys by repeated Shouts and Acclamations.

Having now taken a short Survey of the Birth and Actions of this glorious Prince, while he was Prince of *Orange*, until his being proclaimed King of *England*, &c. let us now take a little view of his Noble Actions, Worthy Achievements, and Glorious Undertakings, from the happy time of his proclamation, to the Day of his much Lamented Death.

So to proceed; This Famous Monarch was in *March* following, proclaim'd in *Scotland*; and on the 11th of *April* they were Magnificently Crown'd, and an Oath of Allegiance drawn up, to be taken by all persons to them, together with a Coronation Oath. And quickly after, many good Acts were made for the security of both Kingdoms. But *Ireland* being under the Power of *Tyrconnel*, (an *Irish* Papist) a mortal Enemy to the *English* Government; he Armed a Rabble of 50 or 6000 *Papish* who were to lie upon free Quarters; from whence proceeded miserable ruins and Devastations upon the protestants, who had only *London-Derry* and *Iniskilling* in their Possession; and understanding that the Rebels were design'd to take possession of them, both resolv'd to defend themselves, and not be Accessary to their own Ruin. And on *March* the 21st. Captain *Hamilton* arrived at *London-Derry* with 480 Barrels of Gun-Powder, and Arms for 2000 Men, wherewith they made a very gallant



lant Defence, until more succour arriv'd. And now all possible care was taken to reduce *London Derry*, and *Mr. Walker* and *Mr. Baker* were chosen as Governors to succeed *Colonel Lunday*; and although the late King *James* himself was there in Person, and Promised them Pardon if they would submit, yet would they not trust him, but made several attempts against his Forces, and in one skirmish there was killed 200 of them, and *Mamon* the *French* General; however the City was reduced to great Extremity, but *Mr. General Kirk* came with 90 Ships, laden with Men and Provision, which notwithstanding all the Endeavour of the Enemy, arrived safe, to the unspeakable joy of these distressed people, who had only 9 Horses left for their Sustenance. This so discouraged the Adversaries, that in the Night they ran away, committing much cruelty for several Miles together.

Next *Col. Woolsey* obtained a considerable Victory at *Langhern*, where he killed 3000, and took about 400 Prisoners, about 500 were Drowned, and all their Baggage taken, with the loss of 20 Men. After which the Castle of *Antrim* was taken by *Duke Schomberg*, upon which the Enemy quitted several other places; and soon after *Col. Loyd* defeats 5000 *Irish* near *Sligo*, after which was discovered some Treachery in the *English* Camp, and the Traytors were executed according to their deserts. And then happened a great Mortality in the *English* Camp, whereof dyed about 15000, and several Skirmishes happened daily to our advantage; and in a short time *Charlemont* was surrendered unto the *English*. And altho' *K. J.* pretended to give the *Protestants* Liberty, yet some of them were by *Popish* Judges, condemned to dye, and others by the *Irish* Soldiers, plundered of their Goods. About this time likewise there was great Disturbance in *Scotland* by some Rebels there, but they being defeated, resigned themselves to the King's Mercy, and received the benefit of King *William's* Indemnity.

June 4. His Majesty left *Whitehall*, and the 17. of the same Month arrived at *Carrickfergus*, and was received with great

great Joy, and shortly after he marched to the River *Boyne*, where his Enemies fled, and were pursued four Miles, and considerable Victory gained over them; King *James* fled to *Dublin*, and from thence to *Waterford*, and took Shipping for *France*: the next *Drogheda* was surrendred, and soon after several other places.

*June* the 30th, a Sea-Fight happened between the *English* and the *French* where we received some Loss. In *September* *Cork* and *Kingsale* were reduced, and at this time a Conspiracy against their Majesty's was discovered. And now the *French* sat down before *Mons* with a considerable Army, and in a short time it was surrendred. In 1691. *Athlone* and *Ballimore* in *Ireland* were reduced, and at the Battle of *Agbrim* 7000 *Irish* were slain, and *Galloway* was taken; and at length *Limerick* was surrendred upon Articles, and *Ireland* wholly subdued to the Crown of *England*.

*May* 19. 1692. Admiral *Russel* obtained a glorious Victory over the *French* at Sea. And at this time the strong Fortress of *Namure* was betrayed to the *French*, King *William* being unhappily prevented from relieving it by the many and Violent Rains that happened. In *July* following the Confederate Army fell upon the *French*, under the Duke of *Luxemburg*, where a terrible Fight happened, many being killed on both sides, King *William* with a Noble Courage exposing himself in the worst of dangers.

In *July* 1693. Another Battle was fought, wherein many were slain: About this time the *French* attempted to take the *Turkey-Fleet*, coming near *St. Vincens*, but notwithstanding the vast strength of the *French*, they took only 6 or 7 of them, the rest happily escaping; then the *French* took *Charleroy*. *Novem.* 9. Captain *Bombow* with some others, fired several Bombs against *Saint Maloes* in *France*, doing considerable damage. *May* 10. 1694. Admiral *Russel* burnt and sunk 35 Merchant-Men of the *French*. *Haver de Grace* and *Deip* were both Bombarded by the Lord *Berkley*, and the last reduced to Ashes.

*Septem-*



September 19. the Town of *Huy* in *Flanders* was besieged, and in two days taken by the Confederates. Now the *French* having lost several places in *Flanders*, the *Spaniards* were much discouraged, but Admiral *Ruffel* about this time arrived in the *Streights* with such a Fleet as those Seas never saw before; then were they animated, and the *French* discouraged.

December 29. 1694. Our most Gracious Sovereign Queen *Mary* departed this Life at *Kensington*; to the un-speakable Grief of all true *Protestants*, who could no less than grieve for the Loss of such an excellent Princess, of whom her Royal Husband his late Gracious Majesty of blessed Memory, who knew best her Vertues and Worth, was pleased to tell the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, That he could not chose but grieve, seeing she had been his Wife 17 Years, and yet he never knew her guilty of any Indiscretion. But though the Nation laboured under great Sorrow for this irrecoverable Loss, and the badness of our Coin was a growing Evil, yet the Parliament assisted the King for carrying on the War, and when he told them his Presence was absolutely necessary abroad, was pleased to appoint 7 of the Peers to be Lords Justices for the Administration of Affairs during his absence.

June 23d. 1695. the strong City and Fortrefs of *Namur* was besieged; and by his Majesty's Conduct and Valour, with some other Generals, the *French* were forced to Surrender it. In August 24 following, it was computed, That in the Gaining of it, the Confederates lost 2000 Men, and the *French* 1500.

October the 11th. 1696. the former Parliament being Dissolv'd, another was call'd to sit November 22d. following: and in February following was discovered a Horrible Plot, for the Assassinating of his Majesties Person between the two Gates of *St. James's*, or some other Place; the Duke of *Berwick* being sent over into *England* Incognito, to encourage the Matter; and several of the Conspirators were taken, viz. *Robert Chaynock*, *Edward King*, *Thomas Keys*, *Sir John Friend*, and *William Perkins*; *Robert Lowick* and *Ambrose Rookwood* were Executed. The Parliament then sitting, so highly resented this Cursed Design, that they Voluntarily enter'd into an Association to defend his Majesty's Person, and revenge his Death.

In 1696 the *French* King sent an Envoy to *Holland*, with some Proposals about a general Peace: Which 'twas thought the loss of *Namur* and

and *Cassal*, and the Disappointment of the late Horrid Conspiracy: and the hopes they had of the disturbances in *England*, through the badness of the Coin. Which point there was now a visible prospect of withering, did much contribute thereunto. In the mean time our Fleet Bombarded *Calice*, whereby they burnt 75 Houses: And Sailing to the Isle of *Rechel*, they destroyed 20 Villages, burnt 1300 Houses, and brought away 1600 Head of Cattel; taking 20 French Barks, and a Vessel from *Newfoundland*: and now did the Duke of *Savoy* perfidiously leave the Confederates, and make a separate Peace with *France*. Our Parliament still proceeding vigorously (in contriving methods) for the carrying on a War, but were diverted by the business of Sir *John Fenwick*, (one of the late Conspirators) who was taken in *Kent*, and committed to *Newgate*; who being set upon by some of his Friends accused some of the King's best Friends to have been guilty of Conspiring against Him; and to that end endeavoured to procure False Witnesses to swear against them, but could not prevail; but he was at last attainted of High Treason, and deservedly Executed upon *Tower-Hill* on *January 28*.

In *February 1696*, the Ministers of *France*, and of the Allies, meeting at *Reswick* (one of His Majesty's Houses in *Holland*) agreed upon, and stated the preliminaries of a general Peace, and continued their Conference, till about *Sept. 20. 1697*, when it was fully concluded and Signed by the Plenipotentiaries from all parties, consisting of 17 Articles. The Peace being fully concluded, His Majesty after having very honourably paid off His Foreign Troops, returned to *England*. And *Nov. 16*. at the request of His Citizens, made His publick entry into *London*, being attended by all the Men of Quality in great state. *Decemb. 2*. The Parliament met, to whom He made a most Gracious speech, and both Houses soon after presented an hearty Address to His Majesty, acknowledging the abundant Favours they had received under God, from His Excellent Conduct and Valour, who had so intrepidly fought our Battels for us, and at length had restored the Blessing of an Honourable Peace. Thus did God prosper and succeed this worthy Prince, giving him Conquest and Victory over his and our Enemies, and at last brought them to an Honourable Peace.

In *January* the 14th. the Palace at *Whitehall*, (by what accident, is variously reported) took Fire in one of the Lodgings, in a short time increased so much, that the whole Palace and adjacent Lodgings were laid in Ashes. The Parliament was Dissolved *July* the 7th, and another summoned to meet *August* the 4th. the King returning them many Thanks for the great Things they had done for Him and His People, by raising Supplies for War, &c. concluding with the great Love and Esteem he had for his People, for whose sake he had avoided no Hazards in the Wars, and should make it his Care and Study to continue to them the Advantages of Peace. And now the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, who began his Travels the last Year, came into *Holland* to see His Majesty, to whose Heroick Vertues he always profest an high esteem, and came with him from thence to *England*, where having

staid

staid most part of the Winter, he departed for the Court of *Vienna*; and the same Year His Majesty effected a Peace between the Emperor and the *Turk*, to the great Joy of all Christendom.

In the year 1701. he entered into Alliances with the Emperor, *Dutch*, and other Princes, to reduce the growing Power of the *French* King, in order to revenge the affront offered to his Crown and Dignity, in Proclaiming the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of Great *Britain* and *Ireland*. In the same year he Dissolved his Parliament, and call'd a new one, to whom he made a most Gracious Speech, which may not improperly be call'd his Last Will and Testament, in favour of this Nation, and having with their assistance brought matters in a manner to the point of perfection, in order to set *Europe* once more at Liberty, it pleased God to take him to himself.

The, unhappy Accident that occasion'd his Sickness was thus, viz. On the 21st of *February* last being a Hunting near *Hampton Court*, his Majesty's Horse unfortunately Stumbling, fell down under him with great Violence, throwing his Royal Person on a rising Ground, which broke his Collar-Bone, and was immediately set again by his chief Surgeon; he return'd that Night in his Coach to *Kensington*, at which time his Majesty seem'd past all danger, till *Sunday* the 1st of *March*, at which time he had a Defluxion on his Knee which was look'd upon to be very dangerous, so that he could not walk without being supported, and continued so till the *Wednesday* following, at which time he seem'd to be much better, inasmuch that he took several turns in the Gallery at *Kensington* for the benefit of the Air, but finding himself weary, sat down and fell asleep; which 'tis thought occasion'd him to take Cold; for when he awaked, he was seized with a Shivering, upon which several of his Majesties Physicians were sent for, who administered such proper Remedies, as gave his Majesty great Relief; but suddenly after his Distemper of Ague and Fever returning, attending with a violent Vomiting and Loosness, which decay'd Nature to such a degree, that he became weak on *Thursday*, and most part of that Night his Illness encreas'd, but on *Friday* Morning he sup'd a little Broath, which stay'd with him, and towards Night he took a sleeping draught, which gave his Majesty repose for above three hours.

On *Saturday* Morning he sup'd more Broath, and found himself much easier, but very weak, and continued so all the Morning; but towards the Evening was very faint, being followed in the Night by three Violent Fits; during the Intervals of which, he sent for several Noble Men, and spoke to them about private Affairs. On *Sunday* Morning early, being the 8th of *March*, his Majesty receiv'd the Holy Sacrament from the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, with great devotion, the Lords of the Council, with abundance of the Nobility attending all the while in the withdrawing Room, Presence and Anti-chamber. About Eight of the Clock in the Morning, just as he was expiring, he faintly asked for the Earl of *Portland*, who being come to him, his Majesty's  
Lips



Lips was observed to move, but without strength to express his Mind to his Lordship. He was sensible to the last moment, and died in the Arms of Mr. Sedell one of his Pages of the back Stairs, sitting upon the Bed in his Night-Gown; being kept Alive 5 or 6 hours merely by the help of Cordials. Thus dyed this great Prince, to the great Sorrow of his Subjects, in the 51th Year 4th Month and 4th Day of his Age. He Reigned in England 13 Years three Weeks and two Days.

'Tis said his Majesty made a Will, by which he has left the Bulk of his Estate to the King of Prussia; and given large Legacies to the Earl of Albermarle and others. If any thing can make us amends for this great Loss, it must be the Happy Government under our Gracious Sovereign Queen Anne, whose Reign we wish to be long and prosperous over us.

## By the Lord DORSET.

Heaven first Decreed, WILLIAM should Reign, and Then;  
Consenting Nations gave their Loud Amen.  
The People's Voice, Proclaiming God's Decree,  
Does shew at Last, that Heaven and Earth agree;  
There should be one good King, and this was HE.

## FINIS.



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